

John Brown

Was a veteran of the Civil War and settled in Charleston, Utah.

John Baum had settled on the corner of 2696 North University Ave. in Edgemont, north of Provo, Utah.

When John Baum wanted to move away from Edgemont, he struck a deal with John Brown to trade properties.

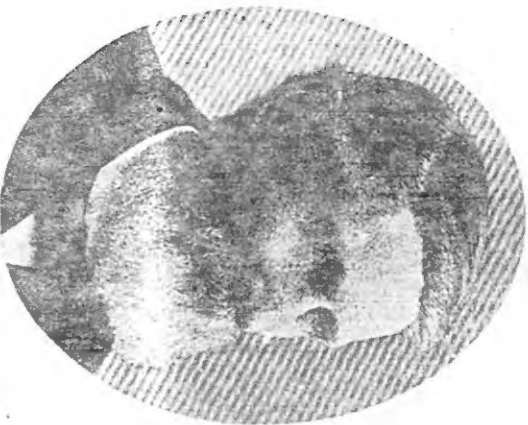
So John Brown took his family to Edgemont, and John Baum moved his family to Charleston.

Ed John Brown
of Charleston?

References: 1. Interview with Stanley H Roberts
Sept. 1990. Stan lived close to these men in
Edgemont.

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN OF UTAH—1847

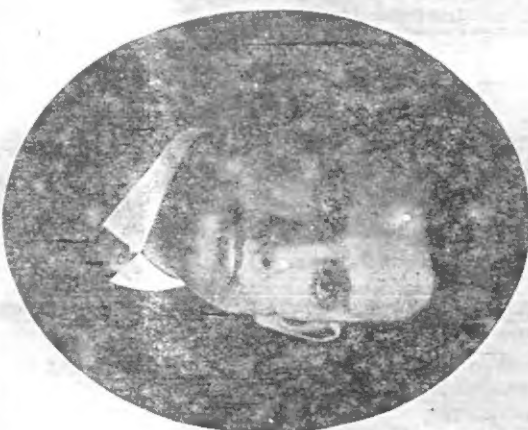
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JOHN BROWN
Born Oct. 23, 1820, Sumner County, Tenn.
Came to Utah July 24, 1847, Brigham
Young Co. Pres. 8th Quorum Seventies.



JAMES L. BROWN
Son of John Brown and Elizabeth Crosby.
Born Nov. 24, 1860, Lehi, Utah. High
Priest.



DR. JOHN ZIMMERMAN BROWN
Son of John Brown and Margaret Zim-
merman. Born Sept. 2, 1873, Pleasant
Grove, Utah. Head of Dept. of Physiol-
ogy of University of Utah, 1907-10.

Tom (Billy) Boggs
Lived in Springfield
at Chas I Benson
Had mice claims in
Snake Creek
Civil War Vet

forced many from their homes, put many hundreds of acres of choice lands under water and brought decline to the community.

For some years the industrial leaders of Utah and the nation had realized the value of a reservoir along Provo River. The growth of Utah's major industrial centers, including Salt Lake City and Provo, created a vast need for water storage and new hydro-electric projects.

Thus, in 1938 work began on a reservoir in the lower part of Wasatch County, known as the Deer Creek project. Three years were required to complete the dam, which held back the water that began to inundate Charleston.

Even though Charleston's landscape has changed considerably over the years, the people have not changed. As the waters began to rise behind the dam, many were forced to move their homes to other areas. However, those who remained have held fast to the fundamental virtues of courage and integrity that have played so great a part in shaping the lives of men.

As far as can be determined, the first two white men to camp in the area of Charleston were Charles Shelton and his brother-in-law, Alex Wilkins. They were surveyors from Provo, and came into the valley to lay out some of the property.

The first settlers to take up land claims in Charleston were George Noakes, William Manning and Mr. Manning's son, Freeman, who were all from Provo. They came in the spring of 1859 and put in a limited crop of grain, but lost the entire crop through frost. William Manning built a log house and corral on his land, which was Charleston's first permanent building. During the winter of 1859-60, Mr. Manning wintered some stock on his ranch.

Others were soon attracted to the Charleston area and began to take up land for homes and farms. Ephraim K. Hanks, an able assistant to President Brigham Young in the pioneer trek of 1847 brought his family to Charleston to settle. Mr. Hanks, noted as a scout and peace-maker among the Indians, was also instrumental in saving the Martin Handcart Company from starvation in the snows of Wyoming.

Early in 1860 John S. McAfee and his family arrived from Scotland and began settling some of the lands near Mr. Hanks. Others who claimed farm land in the Charleston area were John Ritchie, Nymphas C. Murdock, William Wright, Lewis Mechem, Enoch Richins, George W. Brown, John Brown and William Bagley.

The government opened up Charleston to homesteading in 1862 and the records show that John Eldrige was one of the first to receive homestead rights. He died before his homesteading time was completed, but his wife, Sina Eldrige completed the homestead. Others who took out homestead rights in Charleston included David Walker, George Noakes, George T. Giles, Joseph E. Taylor, Stanley Davis, Joseph Bagley, Finity Daybell, Emmanuel Richman, George Simmons, Esther Davies, Joseph Nelson, Isaac Brown, William Winterton, David Young, Eli

and other organizations of the ward to help build up the Church as a benefit to its members.

Missionary service to the world in spreading the good news of the Gospel has been important to members of the Charleston Ward. Even though the ward is small, 72 missionaries have been called to the labor from the ward and have served in nearly every mission field in the world.

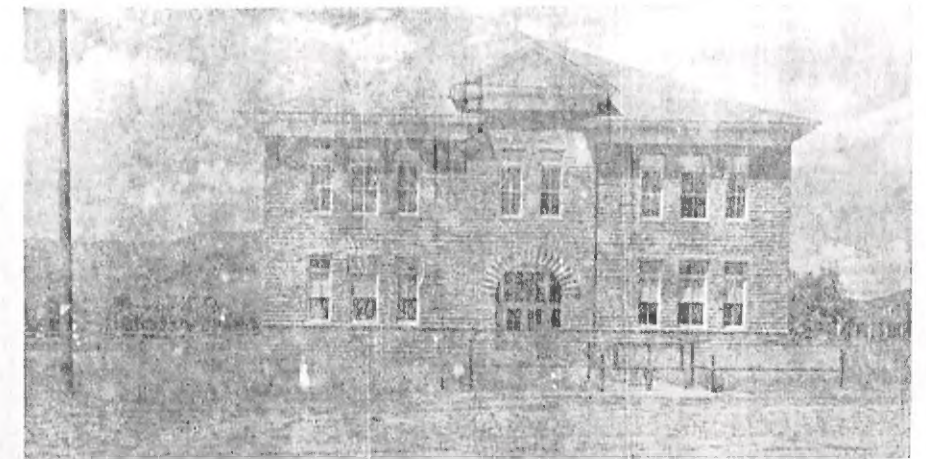
Education has been prized by Charleston residents, and the establishment of schools was given much attention by early settlers.

When the community was re-settled after the Black Hawk Indian disturbances in 1867, William Chatwin taught school in a log home. William Wright also taught school for several winters in George Brown's home, as well as the homes of William Bagley and the McAfee's.

School sessions were held only three months during the winter, and the tuition was \$1 a month or \$3 for the season, payable by the parents in eggs, butter, vegetables, hay or anything they could spare. Cash payments were rare.

John Brown, a poor man, but possessing a good education, taught school in Charleston beginning about 1872. By 1873 the community was ready to build a school house and the labor began. George Smith and Nymphas C. Murdock are reported to have gone to Salt Lake City to purchase doors and windows for the school. In the one-room frame structure, the desks were long boards hung on hinges, so they could be let down or raised up and allow the room to be used for socials or other purposes. The girls sat around the outside of the room. In the center was a long bench and table at which the boys sat.

Teachers in this school in addition to Mr. Brown included Richard Nuttall and J. R. Murdock. The first teachers from outside the valley came to Charleston in 1887. They were J. R. Terry from Draper in Salt Lake valley and a Miss Coats from Wisconsin.



The Charleston Elementary School constructed in 1902 and still in use.

JOSEPH BARLOW FORBES



Joseph Barlow Forbes, son of Joseph and Sarah Ann Gilpatrick Forbes was born in Bangor, Maine, January 29, 1840. The family later moved to Boston, Massachusetts where Joseph received a liberal education in the schools there. During vacation time, he made several extended voyages to Sicily and around the Cape of Good Hope to India on board his uncle's ship.

When the Civil War broke out, Joseph enlisted in the Union Army and served under General George B. McClellan. He took part in the Battle of Bull Run and in the Peninsular Campaign. He was invalided out of the service in 1863 having been promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the 2nd Maine Volunteers. Shortly afterward, he was assigned to military duty in California and sailed from Boston around Cape Horn to San Francisco. He served on the staff of General Bidwell as Adjutant General.

In the summer of 1865, he journeyed through Salt Lake City on his way East. Arriving in Utah, he met Brigham Young and was persuaded by him, to open a school in American Fork, Utah. Here he established the first free school in Utah and all of his remaining sixty-two years in the schools of that city with the exception of nine years in Colorado, one year in Weber County, two years at the LDS College in Salt Lake and one year at Midway, Wasatch County, Utah. It was while he taught in the Midway schools that he was baptized a member of the LDS Church by Elder John Huber.

In 1866 he married Nancy Dayton, the

marriage was later solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple. To them were born thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters. He was married to Mary Jane Gardner in 1879 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. They became the parents of eleven children, three boys and eight girls.

Because of his long service in the schools of American Fork, a school building was erected in his honor and a monument to him was placed in the city park. In 1921, hundreds of his former pupils from all over the state and nation joined together with his friends in celebrating "Forbes Day," paying him a tribute seldom equaled in any man's life time.

Joseph B. Forbes was not only active in education but also in civic and church affairs, holding many offices in his home town. At his death in May, 1927, flags on public buildings flew at halfmast. As the funeral cortege passed through the streets to the tabernacle, hundreds of school children lined both sides of the street, each placing a flower on his casket.

Of his large family, seven girls survive him at the present time. They are: Mrs. Robert (Emily) Sweeten, Mrs. William (Olive) Young, and Mrs. James (Ruby) White of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Henry (Ellen) Maag of Provo, Mrs. Joseph (Ida) Nielsen of Idaho Falls and Mrs. Cortez (Lenore) Christensen of Shelley, Idaho and Mrs. Don (Kathryn) Clyde of Heber City, Utah.

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UTAH'S FIRST FREE SCHOOL—American Fork has the honor of being the first town to sponsor a school entirely supported by taxes. It was the first school in Utah that was free to all children. The above monument commemorating this school was erected by the Adams and American Fork

American Fork Credited With First Free School

(Submitted By Relva B. Ross)
To the city of American Fork goes the credit of being the first locality to take advantage of the Utah Territorial legislative act of 1866 authorizing a tax levy to support schools. Promoter of the first free school in Utah was Mayor Leonard E. Harrington. As mayor of American Fork, Mr. Harrington called a meeting of citizens in the fall of 1866 to discuss the possibility of a free school supported by a tax to be

levied within the district. A member of the committee that sponsored the bill in the Legislature met with the town people and a heated discussion developed into a final vote to defeat the proposal. Children of today would probably have sighed with relief at the news, but the fighting citizens of American Fork continued to push the measure in the town. A later meeting was called, forces were more strongly organized and this time the

vote was a tie. Mayor Harrington, chairman of the meeting, cast the deciding vote in favor of the tax and the first school tax was under way. In November, 1867, this free school was opened with Joseph B. Forbes, Eugene A. Henriold, Editha Anderson and Elizabeth G. Griffiths as teachers. The board of trustees consisted of William Greenwood, James W. Preston and William Paxman. On August 6, 1839, the Adams and American Fork Camps of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers dedicated their monument which had been erected in the City Park in commemoration of the establishment of this school, free to all children. That's how it was, and now you kids know who to thank for Utah's first free school.

Joseph
Barlow
Forbes
was in
Civil
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Kate Forbes Clyde's
(Don) Father